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SOME MODIFICATIONS OF THE HEBREW VOWEL SYSTEM
AS FOUND IN THE MASSORETIC TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

BY
ROLLA GILBERT SEARS

A Thesis Submitted for the Degree of
MASTER OF ARTS

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Some Modifications of the Hebrew Vowel System as found in the Massoretic Text of the Old Testament.

Introduction.

Before proceeding to discuss the various changes in this system it is desirable to present tables and diagrams which will give a birds-eye view of the whole subject.

There are three original vowels in the Semitic languages viz: \bar{a} , \bar{i} , and \bar{u} .

The \bar{e} and \bar{o} vowels are derived from the three original ones.

The Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language, by Isaac Nordheimer

Vol. I. pages 11 and 12, contains a very interesting account of the development of these vowels from the anatomical standpoint.

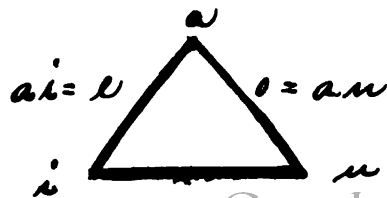
"Of all the sounds which human speech is composed that of the vowel a is the simplest and the most easily produced, it consisting of a mere emission of the voice through the unclosed lips; and on this account in most alphabets it ranks the first.

2). The vowel i is produced by the greatest horizontal dilation of the mouth, or in other words it is that vowel in the enunciation of which the oral aperture is extended longitudinally in the greatest degree.

3). The utterance of its opposite u is effected by the closest approximation of the corners of the mouth during the emission

of the voice. The remaining vowel-sounds are the intermediates of the three principal ones: thus the diphthongal vowel e holds a place between a and i, both of which sounds may be said to enter into its composition, whence it is frequently denoted both in English and French by the two conjoined; so too the diphthongal o, the medium between a and u, is represented in the latter tongue by a combination of its elements, thus au, faux. It may be worthy of mention that in the Gothic Gospels of Ulphilas the Greek vowels ε and ο are respectively represented by ai and au.

The whole five may be appropriately arranged in the following manner:



The vowels on left side of the diagram are those produced by dilating and those on the right by contracting the orifice of the mouth in a horizontal direction.

The vowels placed furthest from a, viz: i and u, are thus modified in the greatest degree; and those placed half-way between the simplest vowel and each of its extremes are less so, being something between the simplest and the most highly modified forms, and partaking of the nature of both." As to the class of these vowels, the division given by Wm R. Harper, University of Chicago, is perhaps the best.

It is as follows:-
A-Class.

1. = (ä) = Pure Short.

2. $\text{̄}(\ddot{u}) = \text{Attenuated.}$
3. $\text{̄}(\hat{a}) = \text{Contracted.}$
4. $\text{̄}(\hat{o}) = \text{Obscured.}$
5. $\text{̄}(\bar{a}) = \text{Tone-long.}$
6. $\text{̄}(\underline{e}) = \text{Tone-short.}$
7. $\text{̄}(\underline{e}') = \text{Tone-long.}$
8. $\text{̄}(\underline{a}) = \text{Tone-short.}$

I-class.

1. $\text{̄}(\ddot{u}) = \text{Pure Short.}$
2. $\text{̄}(\ddot{i}) = \text{Deflected.}$
3. $\text{̄}(\hat{a}) = \text{Contracted.}$
4. $\text{̄}(\hat{e}) = \text{Contracted.}$
5. $\text{̄}(\underline{e}) = \text{Contracted.}$
6. $\text{̄}(\bar{e}) = \text{Tone-long.}$
7. $\text{̄}(\underline{e}) = \text{Tone-short.}$
8. $\text{̄}(\underline{e}') = \text{Tone-short.}$

U-class.

1. $\text{̄}(\ddot{u}) = \text{Pure Short.}$
2. $\text{̄}(\ddot{o}) = \text{Deflected.}$
3. $\text{̄}(\hat{u}) = \text{Contracted.}$
4. $\text{̄}(\hat{o}) = \text{Contracted.}$
5. $\text{̄}(\bar{o}) = \text{Tone-long.}$
6. $\text{̄}(\underline{u}) = \text{Tone-short.}$
7. $\text{̄}(\underline{o}) = \text{Tone-short.}$

As to ^{quantity} he further shows as follows:-
Naturally Long.

1. $\overline{\tau} (\hat{a}) =$ contracted and characteristic.
2. $\overline{\tau} (\hat{i}) =$ contracted etc.
3. $\overline{\tau} (\hat{u}) =$ contracted etc.
4. $\overline{\tau} (\hat{e}) =$ contracted.
5. $\overline{\tau} (\hat{e}) =$ contracted from $a + y$.
6. $\dot{i} \text{ or } \dot{e} (\hat{o}) =$ Obscuration of a naturally long τ .
7. $\dot{i} (\hat{o}) =$ contracted.

Tone-Long.

1. $\overline{\tau} (\bar{a}) =$ closed tone for open syllable.
2. $\overline{\tau} (\bar{e}) =$ Arising from original short \bar{a} .
3. $\overline{\tau} (\bar{e}) =$ Arising from short \bar{i} or \bar{e} .
4. $\overline{\tau} (\bar{o}) =$ Arising from short \bar{u} .

Short Sound.

1. $\overline{\tau} (\check{a}) =$ Pure Short.
2. $\overline{\tau} (\check{i}) =$ Pure Short.
3. $\overline{\tau} (\check{u}) =$ Attenuated from \check{a} .
4. $\overline{\tau} (\check{u}) =$ Pure Short.
5. $\overline{\tau} (\check{e}) =$ Deflected from pure \check{u} -sound.
6. $\overline{\tau} (\check{o}) =$ Deflected from pure \check{u} -sound.

Tone-Short, or *Sewa*.

1. \bar{a} = Shortened to \bar{a} or \bar{a} .
2. \bar{i} = Shortened to \bar{i} or \bar{i} .
3. \bar{u} = Shortened to \bar{u} or \bar{u} .

Perhaps the best table yet prepared to illustrate the vowel changes is the following which was obtained from Professor Ira M. Price, University of Chicago:-



The following vowel-changes will be considered :-

1. Contraction, 2. Heightening, 3. Obscuration, 4. Deflection, 5. Attenuation, 6. Thinning, 7. Shortening, 8. Blunting, 9. Volatilization, 10. Sharpening, 11. Weakening, 12. Formation of new vowels, 13. Modification, 14. Anomalous Lengthening, 15. Prosthetic Vowels, 16. Pāthāh-furtive, 17. Auxiliary Vowels, 18. Connecting Vowels, 19. Original short.

I. Contraction.

Contraction is the process whereby two vowels, or a consonant and a vowel, are united together into one vowel.

This combination gives a naturally long vowel which is unchangeable at least as far as the process of volatilization is concerned, yet there are some exceptions to this general statement. Perhaps 7 ā^{h} from ā^{h} is the best example,

yet Gesenius says that the plural
 אֲנִי־אֲנִי is probably from a different
 singular.

The following are the various contractions found;—

1. $\hat{a}(\overline{\tau}) = \check{a} + \check{a}$ e.g. $\overline{\tau} \dot{\tau} \dot{\tau} \dot{\tau} \dot{\tau}$
from $\overline{\tau} \dot{\tau} \dot{\tau} \dot{\tau} \dot{\tau}$ Nehemiah 3:13.

Examples of this contraction are rare and subject to discussion.

2. $\hat{\pi}(7-)$ \leftarrow $= x+y$ e.g. $\psi_{\overline{1}11}$ from $\psi_{\overline{1}11}$.

$\rightarrow \gamma + i$ e.g. $\gamma \cdot \underline{p} \cdot \underline{A}$ from $\gamma \cdot \underline{p} \cdot \underline{A} = \gamma \cdot \underline{p} \cdot \underline{A}$ where the γ is commuted into \underline{p} and then contraction takes place.

3. $\hat{u}(\cdot)$ $\begin{cases} = w + \dot{u} \text{ e.g. } \boxed{\dot{u}} \dot{u} \dot{w} \text{ from } \boxed{\dot{u}} \dot{u} \dot{w} \\ = \dot{u} + w \text{ e.g. } \boxed{\dot{u}} \dot{u} \dot{w} \text{ from } \boxed{\dot{u}} \dot{u} \dot{w} \end{cases}$

In a few cases the original - is retained and Dāghīś^v-forti inserted in the second radical as in 787, if the Yodh is not

Middle Yodh always quiesces before the feminine and dual endings e.g. זָרָה provision feminine זָרָהִי , עֵינַי eye dual עֵינַיִם " Again he says זָרָהִי after the softening of ז to זִ becomes זָרָהִי .

Not only is the Yodh quiescent here, but there are examples to show that סֵ and וּ also quiesce.

It seems that the form זָרָהִי is a defective writing for זָרָהִי from זָרָהִי . The $\text{ִ} = (\text{ä}) + \text{y}$ are contracted into ê and the Yodh becomes quiescent. This being true there seems to be no reason why the Yodh in זָרָהִי may not be quiescent and the $\text{ִ} + \text{ִ}$ unite to form ִ fully written, yet one recognizes the fact that the ִ is a helping vowel. If it can be proven that a

helping vowel can be united with another the point in the argument is gained.

It is desirable to prove this because there is an exception in the words mentioned above that must be explained in some such way.

The $\dot{\text{v}}$ is quiescent and lost in $\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}$ from $\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}$ of

$\square^{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}$ II. Chron. 22:5 with

$\square^{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}$ in II. Kings, 8:28, 29.

$\dot{\text{v}}$ is lost in such contractions as $\text{a} + \text{u} = \dot{\text{v}}$ in $\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}$ as found in $\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}$ from $\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}$.

b. $\hat{o}(\dot{\text{v}})$ $\begin{cases} = \text{a} + \text{u e.g. } \dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}} \text{ from } \dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}} \text{ by the loss of } \dot{\text{v}}. \\ = \text{a} + \text{w e.g. } \dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}} \text{ from } \dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}} \text{ and } \dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}} \text{ from } \dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}\dot{\text{v}}. \end{cases}$

II. Obscuration.

Obscuration is the process by which an a-sound is made indistinct.

The Hebrew has, besides the naturally long \hat{o} which comes by the contraction given above, a naturally long \hat{o} which comes by obscuration.

It is usually written fully when it has the tone, but defectively when toneless.

In אֶלֶף it has the tone, but in אֶלֶף it is toneless.

\hat{o} (\hat{a}) = \hat{a} (\hat{a}) obscured in אֶלֶף from אֶלֶף where the \hat{o} has arisen from the obscuring of \hat{a} which in turn has come from אֶלֶף = אֶלֶף .

Geserius says, "in the vulgar Arabic as now spoken in south Palestine, $y\acute{a} kul$ (he eats) becomes $y\hat{o} kul$."

The Hebrew has the a-sound
obscured where the Arabic has
retained it.

The following examples will
illustrate this;—

שָׂאֵק	הֵרֶס	גִּבְעָר	לֵג	אַרַבִּי
<u>drunkard</u>	<u>heres</u>			
<u>arrow-snake</u>	שָׂקָה	הֵרֶס	לֵג	אַרַבִּי
	שָׂקָה	הֵרֶס	לֵג	אַרַבִּי

III. Blunting.

The next step to be considered is called blunting, or obtusion, whereby an original \ddot{u} (ֿֿֿ) is changed into a \ddot{e} (ֿֿֿ).

Eight examples are now presented to illustrate this by a comparison of the Hebrew with the Arabic.

1. $\text{אֲנִי} = \text{أَنْتَ}$.

2. $\text{אֲנִי} (\text{אֲנִי}) = \text{أَنْتَ}$.

The only instance where אֲנִי is found Ezekiel 34:31.

It would seem that the ֿֿֿ is only an incorrect writing of ֿֿֿ , in which case one of the points of ֿֿֿ was omitted by the scribe.

In favor of this is the fact that some MSS read with ֿֿֿ (אֲנִי). The MSS waver between אֲנִי and אֲנִי .

3. $\text{אֲנִי} = \text{أَنْتَ}$ in قَتَلْتُمْ .

4. $\text{אֲנִי} = \text{أَنْتَ}$ in قَتَلْتُمْ .

5. $\text{אֲנִי} = \text{أَنْتَ}$.

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 6. & \int \ddot{\square} & = \int \ddot{\square} \\
 7. & \int \ddot{\square} (- \int \ddot{\square}) & = \int \ddot{\square} \\
 8. & \int \ddot{\square} (- \int \ddot{\square}) & = \int \ddot{\square}
 \end{array}$$

$\int \ddot{\square}$
 $\int \ddot{\square}$

IV. Deflection.

This step is known as deflection. There are only two vowels thus affected.

An \ddot{i} ($\bar{\cdot}$) is deflected to \ddot{e} ($\bar{\cdot}$) and \ddot{u} ($\bar{\cdot}$) to \ddot{o} ($\bar{\cdot}$).

A short \ddot{i} ($\bar{\cdot}$) is often deflected in unaccented shut or closed syllables into \ddot{e} ($\bar{\cdot}$).

In the word ܝܕܝܢܐ with the pronominal suffix the form ܝܕܝܢܐ is found where one would expect the form ܝܕܝܢܐ . In the Syriac the \ddot{e} usually appears as \ddot{e} ($\bar{\cdot}$).

The Syriac form for ܝܕܝܢܐ is ܝܕܝܢܐ .

A short \ddot{u} ($\bar{\cdot}$) in an unaccented shut or half-shut syllable according to Wright, generally becomes \ddot{o} ($\bar{\cdot}$). An example is found in ܝܘܕܝܢܐ from ܝܘܕܝܢܐ . The Arabic is يُودِي .

An exception to this is found in such words as $\dot{\imath}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}$ and $\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}$.

According to Dr Harper when an $\dot{\imath}$ or $\dot{\text{h}}$ would stand before a guttural, in a closed or half-open syllable, then deflection takes place e.g. $\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}$ for $\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}$, $\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}$ for $\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}$, and $\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}$ for $\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}$. From the examples given by Wright it seems hardly necessary to use the word "guttural" as given by Dr. Harper.

$\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}\dot{\text{h}}$ is one of the examples used by Wright.

V. Attenuation.

The next process is called attenuation.

This is a weakening in intensity whereby an \ddot{a} (=) is changed into an \ddot{i} (-). This change takes place in three different conditions of the syllable.

1. In half-open^{syllable}, or perhaps better, half-open before the tone e.g.

□ □ □ □ your blood for □ □ □ □.

2. In closed, especially preformative, syllables e.g. 4□□□ from an original 5□□□.

3. In a sharpened syllable e.g.

5□□□ from an original 5□□□.

This process is likewise exemplified in the Arabic of 11□□□ with 2□□□, 11□□□ with 2□□□.

In most of these cases the Syriac ranges on the side of the Arabic, but in some cases it is the Arabic which shows the

weakening of the vowel of the
Hebrew שִׁדְּדִיק (sid-dik) with the Arabic
سَدِّدِيْق (sid-dik) and the Syriac
ܫܕܕܝܩ (shat-tik).

Likewise one may compare the
Hebrew שִׁבְּלִי (shib-li) with the Syriac
ܫܒܠܝ (shib-li) and the Arabic
شِبْلِي (shib-li).

Something similar to attenuation
is found in Latin where an
ā is changed into ī as tango,
attingo; latus, prolixus; ad-ago,
adigo; expars, expers; facilis, difficilis.

VI Thinning.

The process called thinning will now be considered. In the 17th verbs before consonant additions the consonant ך, which is represented by 17, combines with the stem-vowel ä and forms 7״, but before consonant additions to denote gender and number the 7״ is changed into 7׳.

This is found in the Läl, Pi'el, and Hiph'il forms especially. The form 7׳ 17 20 P becomes 7׳ 17 20 P; 7׳ 17 20 P becomes 7׳ 17 20 P, and 7׳ 17 20 P 17 becomes 7׳ 17 20 P 17.

VII. Heightening.

The step which is now considered is known by various names as:—"heightening", "lengthening", "elevation", and "assimilation".

"Heightening" is the term here employed.

There are four tone-long, or heightened, vowels, which have come from seven different operations through the three original short vowels;—

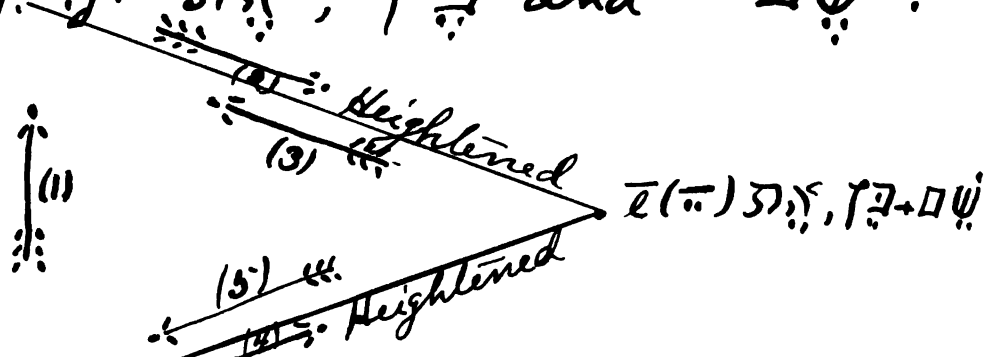
$\dot{a} (=)$ $\rightarrow \dot{e} (=)$ $\gamma \gamma \underline{\dot{a}} = \gamma \gamma \underline{\dot{a}} = \gamma \gamma \underline{\dot{a}}$
 $\rightarrow \bar{a} (=)$ $\gamma \underline{\bar{a}} \underline{\bar{a}} = \gamma \underline{\bar{a}} \underline{\bar{a}} = \gamma \underline{\bar{a}} \underline{\bar{a}}$

$\rightarrow \ddot{a} (=)$ $\gamma \ddot{a} \ddot{a}$ cf. Isa. 60:9
 $\gamma \ddot{a}$; Isa. 22:1 $\gamma \ddot{a} \ddot{a}$; $\gamma \ddot{a}$, $\gamma \ddot{a}$ and $\gamma \ddot{a} \ddot{a}$ which seem to show that \ddot{a} has come from an \bar{a} -source.

In such words as $\gamma \ddot{a}$, $\gamma \ddot{a}$ and $\gamma \ddot{a}$ an original \bar{a} has been heightened to \ddot{a} .

In the table, or diagram, below the various steps applicable to these words are shown.

In (1) the $\bar{\text{v}}$ is deflected to $\bar{\text{v}}$ and in (2) the $\bar{\text{v}}$ has in turn been heightened to $\bar{\text{v}}$ while in (3) this $\bar{\text{v}}$ is again shortened to $\bar{\text{v}}$ when the Mäggeph is added. The original $\bar{\text{v}}$ is shown when a pronominal suffix is added and in (4) this $\bar{\text{v}}$ is heightened to $\bar{\text{v}}$ while it in return is again shortened to $\bar{\text{v}}$ when the pronominal suffix is attached, e.g. $\bar{\text{v}}$ (1), e.g. $\bar{\text{v}}$ (2), $\bar{\text{v}}$ (3) and $\bar{\text{v}}$ (4).

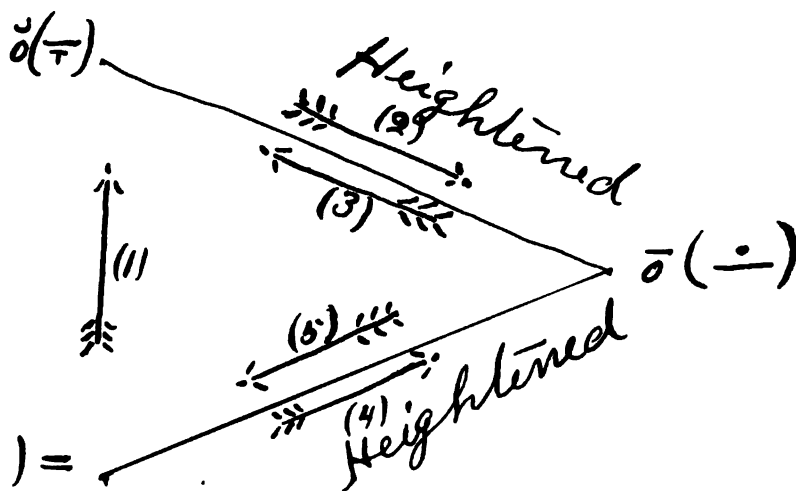


i (1) = e.g. $\bar{\text{v}}$ (2), $\bar{\text{v}}$ (3) of Proverbs 30:1, and $\bar{\text{v}}$ (4). Some might raise an objection,

because of the forms $\text{𐤀𐤓} (- \text{𐤀𐤓})$
 and $\text{𐤓𐤓} (- \text{𐤓𐤓})$ and say that
 these two vowels 𐤓 and 𐤓
 are both blunted from an
 original 𐤓 and if so they come
 from the same source directly,
 but in reply would say that
 the shortened forms with Mäggeph ,
 $- \text{𐤀𐤓}$ and $- \text{𐤓𐤓}$, are the ones, most
 probably, which came from the
 original 𐤓 .

Of the eight forms which are
 given under the process of
 blunting only three appear
 with the 𐤓 .

It has been shown also that
 the form 𐤓𐤓𐤓 is found only
 once and that one case is subject
 to discussion, while in ref-
 erence to the forms 𐤀𐤓 and 𐤓𐤓
 it seems that they have been
 heightened from 𐤓 .



$\ddot{u}(\bar{\text{ }}) =$
 In this case the $\bar{\text{ }}$ is deflected to $\ddot{o}(\bar{\text{ }})$ and then the same process is used as in the above diagram of $\bar{\text{ }}$ heightened to \ddot{o} .

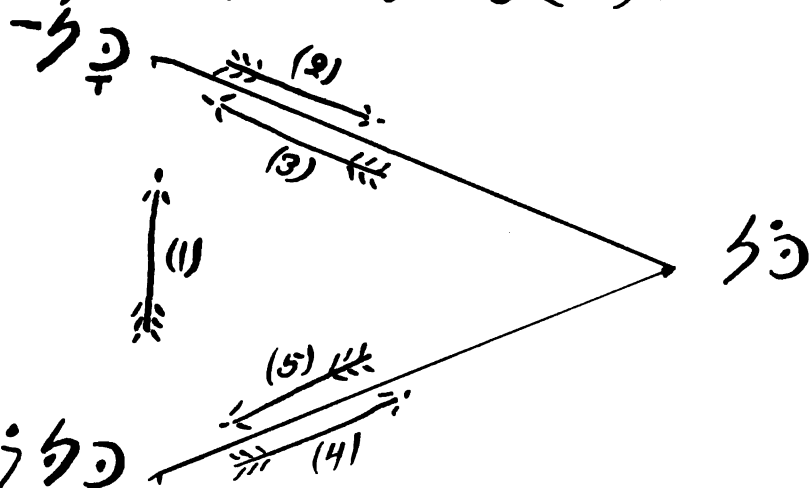
Plain cases of the heightening of $\bar{\text{ }}$ to \ddot{o} are to be seen in $\text{ } \ddot{\text{ }} \ddot{\text{ }} = \text{ } \ddot{\text{ }} \ddot{\text{ }}$ in the Pu'al of $\text{ } \ddot{\text{ }}$ guttural verbs and in the \ddot{u} -class segholates e.g. $\text{ } \ddot{\text{ }} \ddot{\text{ }} \ddot{\text{ }} = \text{ } \ddot{\text{ }} \ddot{\text{ }} \ddot{\text{ }}$.

A further illustration of the above figure may be seen in the use of the word $\text{ } \ddot{\text{ }}$.

The original $\ddot{u}(\bar{\text{ }})$ of this word is to be seen when a suffix is added i.e. $\text{ } \ddot{\text{ }} \ddot{\text{ }}$.

In the Arabic the form is $\text{ } \ddot{\text{ }}$

(kullu) where even the reason for the Dageš-jortē is shown in the doubler (w).



This original \ddot{u} (—) is heightened to \ddot{u} (8) in \ddot{u} .

This \ddot{u} is shortened when the pronominal suffix is added. Again, the \ddot{u} is deflected into \ddot{o} (7), as shown above, when the Mäggēph is attached.

This \ddot{o} (7) is heightened when the Mäggēph is withdrawn, and the heightened form \ddot{u} is shortened when the Mäggēph is again added.

So too the original \ddot{u} with

the $\cdot\text{?}$ consecutive out of pause
 gives $\square \text{P} \text{?} \text{?}$, while in pause it
 is $\square \text{P} \text{?} \text{?}$ where the $\delta(\text{?})$ has been
 heightened to $\bar{o}(\text{?})$.

Thus the figure is true of
 $\square \text{?} \text{P}$ as in 5).

Wright-says" so also long \bar{u} may
 in certain instances be shortened
 into \bar{u} , \bar{o} and then this vowel be
 reheightened into \bar{o}' : $\square \text{?} \text{?} \text{?} = \text{يَتَوَجَّه}$
 but $\square \text{?} \text{?}$ and $\square \text{?} \text{?} \text{?} = \text{يَتَج}$.

VIII. Sharpening.

A sharpened syllable is one whose final consonant is doubled by means of a Dageš forte.

In this process there are two vowels which are materially changed. These are $\ddot{e}(\overline{\text{ז}})$ and $\ddot{o}(\overline{\text{ז}})$.

The $\overline{\text{ז}}$ is thrown back to its original $\ddot{i}(\overline{\text{ז}})$ whence it had been deflected e.g. $\text{ז} \text{ז} \text{ז}$ with with becomes $\ddot{i} \text{ז} \text{ז}$ with a pronominal suffix cf. Isa. 10:18 $\ddot{i} \text{ז} \text{ז} \text{ז} \text{ז}$ from $\text{ז} \text{ז} \text{ז} \text{ז}$.

Also compare $\text{ז} \text{ז} \text{ז} \text{ז}$ with $\text{ז} \text{ז} \text{ז} \text{ז}$.

The $\ddot{o}(\overline{\text{ז}})$ is sharpened into $\ddot{u}(\overline{\text{ז}})$ in some cases, but not always e.g. $\text{ז} \text{ז}$ with the Mäggeph becomes $\text{ז} \text{ז}$ and when sharpened the original $\ddot{u}(\overline{\text{ז}})$ is restored as in $\text{ז} \text{ז} \text{ז}$ but not always for the form $\text{ז} \text{ז} \text{ז}$.

is found and in Ezekiel 20:18
 even the form זָּרַח is seen.
 Again $\text{זָּרַח} = \text{זָּרַח} = \text{זָּרַח}$, but in
 Ex. 15:2 it is זָּרַח and in Ex.
 15:13 it is זָּרַח , while in Ps.
 81:2 the form זָּרַח is found.
 In the Hoph'al forms, of the
 ז"ח verb, the original $\text{u}(-\text{u})$,
 which in most cases is deflected
 to $\text{o}(-\text{o})$, is restored e.g. זָּרַח for
 זָּרַח and זָּרַח for זָּרַח .

IX. Shortening.

The process of shortening is as follows:-

1. $\bar{a}(\bar{_})$ becomes $\check{a}(\bar{_})$ e.g. $\square\bar{a}$ (construct, which is a shortened form, $\square\bar{a}$) and $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ (construct $\bar{a}\bar{a}$).
2. $\acute{e}(\bar{_})$ becomes $\check{e}(\bar{_})$ in $\gamma\bar{e}\bar{a}$, when the suffix is added as in $\gamma\bar{e}\bar{a}$, for here the tone passes away from the $\acute{e}(\bar{_})$ and it goes back to its original.
3. $\bar{i}(\bar{_})$ becomes $\check{i}(\bar{_})$ e.g. $\gamma\bar{i}\bar{i}$ (construct $\gamma\bar{i}\bar{i}$, with suffix $\gamma\bar{i}\bar{i}$).
4. $\bar{i}(\bar{_})$ becomes $\check{i}(\bar{_})$ e.g. $\bar{i}\bar{i}$ son, $\cdot\bar{i}\bar{i}$ $\bar{i}\bar{i}$; $\gamma\bar{i}\bar{i}$, but with $\cdot\bar{i} = \gamma\bar{i}\bar{i}$.
5. $\bar{i}(\bar{_})$ is shortened into $\check{a}(\bar{_})$ in some cases e.g. $\bar{i}\bar{i}$ (const. $\bar{i}\bar{i}$); $\gamma\bar{i}\bar{i}$ (construct $\gamma\bar{i}\bar{i}$); Isa. 33:8 $\gamma\bar{i}\bar{i}$ in pause from $\gamma\bar{i}\bar{i}$ of Isa. 19:6, $\gamma\bar{i}\bar{i}$.

6. $\bar{o}(\bar{\cdot})$ is shortened into $\bar{o}(\bar{\cdot})$ e.g.
 $\Psi \bar{p}$ (construct $\Psi \bar{p}$, with suffix
 $\Psi \bar{p}$); $\bar{o} \bar{p}$ drought (construct
 $\bar{o} \bar{p}$, with suffix $\bar{o} \bar{p}$).

7. $\bar{o}(\bar{\cdot})$ is shortened to $\bar{u}(\bar{\cdot})$ e.g.
 $\bar{p} \bar{p}$ with suffix $\bar{p} \bar{p}$, yet it
 is sometimes $\bar{p} \bar{p}$; $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ with
 suffix is $\bar{u} \bar{u}$.

X. Weakening.

The process of weakening belongs to the naturally long vowels. It has been shown that a naturally long vowel can not be vocalized yet it can be weakened e. g. יִיָּאֵ as found in I. Chron. 2:45 becomes in the plural יָיָאֵ of II Chron. 26:7; פִּיָּשָׁא , Judges 14:14, is פִּיָּשָׁא in the plural of Psalm 19:11.

Again, in the Niph'al of the יָיָ verb, the 3 M. Sg. יָיָדָ to with-
draw oneself becomes in the 2 M. יָיָדָ .

There are some examples from the Syriac which help materially.

Those given by Wright are ܡܢܢ for ܡܢܐ and ܡܢܢܐ for ܡܢܐܐ .

XI. Volatilization.

Under this division there is considered another change which is caused by the shifting of the tone.

The change of a long vowel to a short one has already been considered, but now comes a step which shortens still more the vowels affected. There are three names given to this new vowel.

It is called Šwâ, half-vowel, and tone-short.

The ordinary sign used when a vowel is volatilized is $\bar{}$, and is called Šwâ mobile or vocal, when that vowel is under a labial, dental, sibilant, lingual, or palatal.

There are some exceptions to this which will be considered later. The process of volatilization affects

all of the tone-long, original short, and deflected vowels, but since those vowels, which have been heightened or deflected, have come from an original short vowel, it appears that the act of volatization affects directly only the original short vowels \bar{a} , i , and \bar{u} .

Examples of the effect, directly or indirectly, are as follows;—

1. \bar{a} (=) קָקֶזֶשׁ from קָזֶשׁ .
2. \bar{a} (≠) קָקֶזֶשׁ " קָקֶזֶשׁ .
3. \bar{e} (≠) קָקֶזֶשׁ " קָקֶזֶשׁ .
4. i (≠) קָקֶזֶשׁ " $\text{קָקֶזֶשׁ} = \text{קָקֶזֶשׁ}$.
5. \bar{e} (≠) קָקֶזֶשׁ " קָקֶזֶשׁ .
6. \bar{e} (≠) קָקֶזֶשׁ " קָקֶזֶשׁ .
7. \bar{u} (≠) קָקֶזֶשׁ " $\text{קָקֶזֶשׁ} = \text{קָקֶזֶשׁ}$.
8. \bar{o} (≠) קָקֶזֶשׁ " קָקֶזֶשׁ .
9. \bar{o} (≠) קָקֶזֶשׁ and קָקֶזֶשׁ .

In addition to the *Serâ* mobile just considered there is another class called the compound *Serâ*.

To the simple Śwâ there is added a short vowel corresponding to the three original vowels.

This compound Śwâ is used mostly with gutturals.

When the term guttural is used it is understood that ʾ is excluded although it generally has some ^{of the} qualities of gutturals.

There is found under the gutturals a Śwâ which is marked ∴, the same as the Śwâ mobile, but this Śwâ is called quiescent, silent, or syllable-divider and is distinguished by Dr. Harper as follows:-

1. Under all consonants standing in the middle of a word without a vowel or half-vowel.
2. Under a final letter, when that letter a. Is Kāph; or b. Is a consonant containing Dāghīś-fortē, or preceded by another

consonant with *Serâ*."

When an a-class vowel is volatitized under a guttural it becomes (-:) *Hāteph-Pāthāh* and is transliterated a.

The original stem of the *Ial* is $\text{ḥ} \text{ḏ} \text{p}$ = $\text{ḥ} \text{ḏ} \text{p}$ so when the ḥ ḏ p is added the ultimate vowel is volatitized so that from $\text{ḥ} \text{ḏ} \text{p}$ one gets $\text{ḥ} \text{ḏ} \text{p}$.

When an i-class vowel is volatitized under a guttural it becomes (:) *Hāteph-Sghāl* which is transliterated e.

The best example of this is in the word $\text{ḥ} \text{ḏ} \text{p}$. The (:) here comes from an original i as is to be found in The Arabic where the word for God is $\text{ḥ} \text{ḏ} \text{p}$, with the article $\text{ḥ} \text{ḏ} \text{p}$.

When an u-class vowel is volatitized under a guttural one gets a *Hāteph-Iāmē*; (:) which

is transliterated e.

This is exemplified in $\overline{\alpha}\overline{\beta}\overline{\gamma} = \overline{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ and $\overline{\alpha\beta}\overline{\gamma} = \overline{\alpha\beta\gamma}$.

Besides the *Śwā* mobile under consonants, which under gutturals without an exception becomes compound *Śwā*, there is another compound *Śwā* which takes the place of a quiescent *Śwā*.

In reference to the choice between the three compound S'wās which the gutturals take, it may be said that Ḥ, Ṭ, and Ṯ prefer, at the beginning of a syllable, the Hātef-Pāthāh, but aw^s has a preference for the Hātef-Seghāl.

An exception to this is found in the words $\overline{1111}$ and $\overline{111}$ where the preference is for $\overline{111}$ instead of $\overline{11}$; i.e. $\overline{1111}$, $\overline{111}$, and $\overline{111}$.

When the tone syllable is moved

forward the $\overline{\text{v}}$ under v becomes $\overline{\text{v}}$, as in $\text{v}\overline{\text{v}}$, but $\text{v}\overline{\text{v}}$ when the tone is lost because of the *Mäggēph*.

Also the combination $\overline{\text{v}}$ $\overline{\text{v}}$ sometimes entirely changes into $\overline{\text{v}}$ $\overline{\text{v}}$ when there is a removal of the tone e.g. $\overline{\text{v}}$ $\overline{\text{v}}$ with $\overline{\text{v}}$ consecutive becomes $\overline{\text{v}}$ $\overline{\text{v}}$. According to Gesenius only $\overline{\text{v}}$ and $\overline{\text{v}}$ are found under consonants other than gutturals.

Green cites one example where a $\overline{\text{v}}$ appears ($\overline{\text{v}}$ $\overline{\text{v}}$ $\overline{\text{v}}$ in the edition of Stephanus), but it is not found in the best texts, hence it must be a scribal error for a simple *Be-wā* ($\overline{\text{v}}$). The several different cases where $\overline{\text{v}}$ sometimes is found under letters which are not gutturals, as collated from the different authorities, are as follows:-

1. Under a letter which is doubled
e.g. נֶחֱלֶנֶח branches Zechariah
4:12. This doubling causes
a more distinct pronunciation
of the $\text{S}^{\text{e}}\text{w}^{\text{a}}$.

2. Under a letter which should
be doubled i.e. נֶחֱלֶנֶח Gen. 27:
38, and - נֶחֱלֶנֶח Gen. 2:23.

Perhaps used in such cases
to call attention to, or make up
for, an omitted doubling.

3. Under a letter followed by the
same letter e.g. נֶחֱלֶנֶח Num. 10:36.
Here used to show a distinct
separation of the two letters.

4. Under initial sibilants which
are preceded by a נ copulative
e.g. נֶחֱלֶנֶח Lev. 25:34, נֶחֱלֶנֶח Dan. 9:18,
and נֶחֱלֶנֶח Gen. 2:12.

Its purpose here is to emphasize
the vocal character of the $\text{S}^{\text{e}}\text{w}^{\text{a}}$.

5. Under נ , פ , ק , ט , and צ
respectively in Jer. 22:28, Ps. 55:22,

Ps. 28: 9, Ez. 26: 21, Esther 2: 8 and
Ps. 12: 7

Same reason for its use as
indicated under division four.

6. Anomalous forms as Gen 3: 17
וְהָאָדָם וְהָאֵשֶׁת וְהָאָדָם וְהָאֵשֶׁת and Gen. 21: 6 - פָּאָרָה וְהָאֵשֶׁת.

The Hāteph-Dāmeç is used more
freely with other than gutturals
than is Hāteph-Pāthāh or Hāteph-
Seghōl.

Its use is as follows:-

1. When a Hōlem has been dropped
i.e. וְהָאָדָם וְהָאֵשֶׁת from וְהָאָדָם וְהָאֵשֶׁת Num. 23: 25
and in Ruth 2: 1 וְהָאָדָם וְהָאֵשֶׁת.

Here an effort is made to re-
tain the o-sound by means of וְ(ō).

2. Cases due to the omission of
Dāghēz'-forte e.g. וְהָאָדָם וְהָאֵשֶׁת for
וְהָאָדָם וְהָאֵשֶׁת Gen. 2: 23.

3. Cases due to following guttural
only e.g. וְהָאָדָם וְהָאֵשֶׁת Esther 3: 14.

4. Calls attention to vocal sound
of the Sēwā e.g. וְהָאָדָם וְהָאֵשֶׁת II Kg. 2: 1.

5. Cases due to preceding o-sound
 i.e. ʔḏḏḏ from ḏḏḏ, and ʔḏḏḏ from ḏḏḏ Ruth 2:11.

6. A preceding initial ʔ and a guttural following the ʔ-wā causes it to become compound
 e.g. ʔḏḏḏ ʔḏḏḏ I Kgs. 13:7, -ʔḏḏḏḏḏḏ Job 17:10.

It must be said that no uniform system can be fixed upon since the M.S.S. differ in the use of the compound ʔ-wā.

XII. Formation of New Vowels.

There are four vowels which arise as new vowels similar to the original short i and a plus the deflected ṛ and (ö) ṛ. These are ṛ, ṛ, ṛ, and ṛ.

1. ṛ (ä) ṛ ḍ ṽ ṛ = ṛ ṛ ḍ ṽ ṛ.

2. ṛ (i) ṛ ṽ ḍ ṛ = ṛ ṽ ḍ ṛ.

3. ṛ (ä) ṛ ṛ ṛ ṛ = ṛ ṛ ṛ ṛ.

4. ṛ (ö) ṛ ḍ ṽ ṛ = ṛ ṛ ḍ ṽ ṛ.

In 1, 2, and 4 the new vowels are formed by a compound ṛwâ, under a guttural, coming to stand before a consonant with simple ṛwâ (mobile). This rule is subject to exceptions.

The new vowel (ṛ) in 3 is a change of one ṛwâ to the light vowel ṛ because of the difficulty in pronouncing two vocal ṛwâ.

XIII. Modification.

In this division there is considered a step in which there are grounds for radically different opinions.

What is the origin of the \bar{u} (ē) which can not be said to be deflected directly from original \bar{i} nor blunted from \bar{u} ? It is found in such words as $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ from $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ and $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ from $\bar{u} \bar{u}$, original \bar{u} . There are three theories to be considered:-

1. That some words have two different vowels under different circumstances, provincialism perhaps i.e. $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ and $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ (), $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ and $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$, $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ and $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$.
2. That an original \bar{u} (ā) may be attenuated to \bar{u} (i) and then under certain conditions again

be deflected to $\bar{\bar{a}}$ (ĕ). The attenuated form of the original $\zeta \bar{\bar{a}} \psi$ is $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \zeta \bar{\bar{a}} \psi$, but the deflected form is $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \zeta \bar{\bar{a}} \psi$; $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$ an original form, $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$ corresponds to the attenuated form, while $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$ shows the deflection. Two changes from the original may be seen in $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$, - $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$ and $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$.

3. That it may be a modification similar to Attenuation wherein $\bar{\bar{a}} = (\bar{\bar{a}})$ may be changed into $\bar{\bar{a}}$ as well as into $\bar{\bar{a}}$, since $\bar{\bar{a}}$ may be used instead of $\bar{\bar{a}}$, the original short vowels i.e. (1). An $\bar{\bar{a}}$ heightened to $\bar{\bar{a}}$, long-long, in $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$ from $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$. (2). An $\bar{\bar{a}}$ deflected to $\bar{\bar{a}}$ in $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$ from $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$. (3). An $\bar{\bar{a}}$ blunted into $\bar{\bar{a}}$ in $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$ from $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$ Arabic $\bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}} \bar{\bar{a}}$. Because of this fact, that $\bar{\bar{a}} (\bar{\bar{a}})$

comes from these different directions, it is most likely that $\bar{a} = (\bar{a})$ may be modified into \bar{a} just as $a = (\bar{a})$ may be attenuated into \bar{a} . In fact this seems to be the correct theory.

The following examples will illustrate this;— $\bar{a}\bar{a}\bar{a}$ from $\bar{a}\bar{a}\bar{a}$; $\bar{a}\bar{a}\bar{a}$ from $\bar{a}\bar{a}$; $\bar{a}\bar{a}\bar{a}$ from $\bar{a}\bar{a}\bar{a}$; $\bar{a}\bar{a}\bar{a}$ from $\bar{a}\bar{a}\bar{a}$.

In support of this theory of the modification of Pāthāh to Seghāl it seems that the so-called Seghāl nouns, which are so-named because of the theory that the second vowel is Seghāl, should be called Pāthāh nouns.

It appears that the so-called helping vowel under the second radical of the \bar{a} , \bar{i} , and \bar{u} -class is not Seghāl but Pāthāh.

This Pāthāh has been modified into Seghāl, except when there

is a guttural, then the modification does not take place.

It seems to be too much of a complication of matters to say that a *Seghāl* was added to the ground-form, and then again, when the plural is formed, that a $\bar{\tau}$ (\bar{a}) was inserted before the tone.

It seems likely that the helping vowel was *Pāthāh*, and that, when plural affixes were added, it was heightened in an open syllable to $\bar{\tau}$ (\bar{a}).

This $\bar{\tau}$ heightened from $a =$ (\check{a}) appears in the \check{a} , \check{i} , and \check{u} -class of the so-called *Segholatē* before plural affixes and in the plural before light suffixes.

In the other cases the helping vowel $=$ is lost and the original $\bar{\tau}$ is restored.

It seems that the original form

of $\gamma\gamma\ddot{\alpha}$ was $\gamma\gamma\ddot{\alpha}$, then a helping vowel = (ä) was inserted under the γ and the form became $\gamma\gamma\ddot{\alpha}$. The ultimate = (ä) was then modified into = (ē) while the penultimate = (ä) was heightened to tone-long Seghōl (ē) .

As an illustration the three classes of Segholates are here given as follows:-

1. $\psi\ddot{\alpha}\gamma = \psi\ddot{\alpha}\gamma, \psi\ddot{\alpha}\gamma, \psi\ddot{\alpha}\gamma$ and $\Delta\psi\ddot{\alpha}\gamma$.
2. $\gamma\ddot{\alpha}\gamma = \gamma\ddot{\alpha}\gamma, \gamma\ddot{\alpha}\gamma, \gamma\ddot{\alpha}\gamma$ and $\Delta\gamma\ddot{\alpha}\gamma$.
3. $\psi\ddot{\alpha}\gamma = \psi\ddot{\alpha}\gamma, \psi\ddot{\alpha}\gamma, \psi\ddot{\alpha}\gamma$ and $\Delta\psi\ddot{\alpha}\gamma$.
4. When one of the consonants is

a guttural the form then appears as
 $\gamma\ddot{\alpha}\gamma = \gamma\ddot{\alpha}\gamma, \gamma\ddot{\alpha}\gamma, \gamma\ddot{\alpha}\gamma$ and $\Delta\gamma\ddot{\alpha}\gamma$.

If it is true that a helping vowel can thus be heightened it goes to help prove that such vowels are subject to the same general modifications as others, therefore it adds strength to the theory that $\Delta\gamma\ddot{\alpha}\gamma$ is a contraction of the Helping

vowel \ddot{a} (=), which has been attenuated to \ddot{i} (·), with the original = and thus forming γ after the γ has been dropped because of its weakness.

Gesenius says: "But there are various reasons for believing that originally a toneless \ddot{a} was heard after the second radical. The corresponding gräth-forms in Assyrian, with the case-endings, are kalbu, samsu and abnu, but without the case-endings, kalab, samas, and aban.

In Delitzsch's opinion the vowel is ~~only~~ sounded ^{only} after the second radical in order to avoid the double consonant at the end. The plurals of the Hebrew Segholates however point rather to the ground-forms málak, siphar, and qúda." See Gesenius page 238 & 84.

XIV Anomalous Lengthening.

The original form of the Hiph'il was הִפְּטִי , the fourth form of the Arabic هَفِط corresponding to it.

The penultimate vowel = (ä) is attenuated to - (i), while the ultimate = (ä) has been attenuated to - (i) it should in turn be heightened to = (ē), just as it is in the Jussive הִפְּטִי , but there appears instead a naturally long \hat{i} (ī), which Dr. Harper calls anomalously lengthened. Gesenius says, "This \hat{i} (ī) may have been transferred originally from the Imperfects of verbs פִּי, as a convenient means of distinction between the Indicative and Jussive, to the Imperfect of the strong verb and afterwards to the whole of the Hiph'il." Stade says the same.

This 1" V High'il Imperfect
form is 3:P_T and it
seems that the statement
of Gesenius is correct, else
the Jussive and Imperfect
would have the same form.

XV. Prosthetic Vowels.

The regular Hebrew nouns have only three radicals, but there have arisen a few nouns with the three original radicals plus an additional one, א, נ, or ז, which is added by means of a new vowel. These vowels are usually =, =, and =.

A good example is found in Job 31:32 in the form אֶנְזִי from אֶנְזִי to which an א with the prosthetic vowel = has been added to pronounce it more easily; also אֶנְזִי where the prosthetic vowel = (ä) plus the א has been added to the original אֶנְזִי. These prosthetic vowels in Arabic are usually i (i) and u (u) accompanied with ħ (Alif) e.g. ħi and ħu.

XVI. Päthäh - Furtive.

A short vowel = (ä) is sometimes inserted for facilitating the pronunciation of a word.

Professor Ira M. Price says this vowel is found under a final guttural "when it is preceded by a heterogeneous long vowel, or any long vowel except ā".

The final gutturals ʔ, ʔ, or ʔ receives this vowel, but ʔ never receives a Päthäh-furtive because it is always quiescent. Reš never receives it unless it be the case in Psalms 7:6 (יִרְאֹדֹף) which may be read yi ardōph or yirāddōph.

It hardly seems possible that the ä here can be called a Päthäh-furtive because this is a penultimate syllable while the general application requires it

to be final.

William Henry Green has the following to say in reference to such words as שָׁוֶה and שָׁוֶה "But both the Sh'va under the final letter and the Dagesh-lene in it show that the guttural is not followed by a vowel. The sign beneath it must consequently be Pāthāh-furtive and represents an antecedent vowel-sound." The view held by Wright is, that the Pāthāl here is an auxiliary one, hence it will be treated under the head of "auxiliary vowels".

When the guttural which has under it a Pāthāh-furtive is no longer final the Pāthāh vanishes, Examples of the Pāthāh-furtive are as follows:-
 שָׁוֶה , שָׁוֶה , שָׁוֶה , שָׁוֶה and שָׁוֶה .

7. ʏ from 7. ʏ with the
helping vowel =; ʏ. ʏ from
ʏ. ʏ through the helping
vowel i (i) which is placed
here because 7 has a preference
for this class i.e. the i-class;
while 7. ʏ. ʏ becomes 7. ʏ. ʏ
through the "insertion of the
helping vowel in the bosom
of the 7 because of the pref-
erence for the u-class
vowel.

It is evident that the three
original short vowels plus
the deflected ʏ, which comes
from more sources and
serves more purposes than
any other, are auxiliary
or helping vowels.

XVIII. Connecting Vowels.

The so-called vowels, $\bar{=}$, $\bar{\tau}$, $\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\omega}$, $\bar{\pi}$ and $\bar{\iota}$, seem to be new vowels added in order to connect nouns and verbs with the pronominal suffixes, but on investigation they really appear to be only the modifications of what seems to be old case and verbal endings.

The following examples will show where the connecting vowels are found with verbs:-

1. $\bar{=}$ (ä) \square \square ζ ω ρ .

2. $\bar{\tau}$ (ā) \square ζ ψ Δ .

3. $\bar{\eta}$ (i) η η ζ ω ρ .

4. $\bar{\omega}$ (ē) η ζ ω ρ η .

5. $\bar{\pi}$ (e) η ζ ω ρ η .

6. $\bar{\iota}$ (ē) η ζ ψ Δ .

These vowels are also used to connect the nouns with pronominal suffixes.

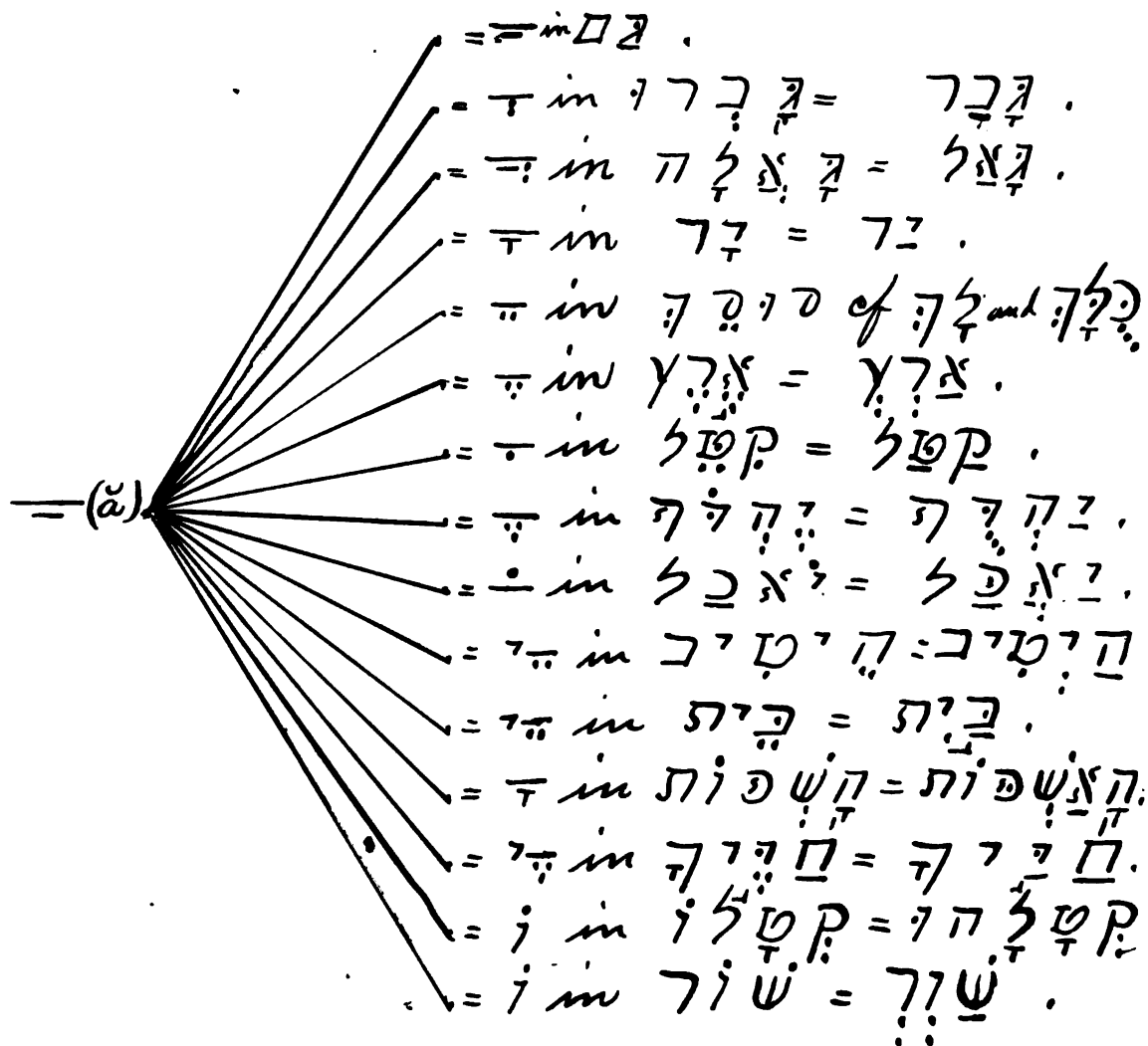
XIX. Original Short Vowels.

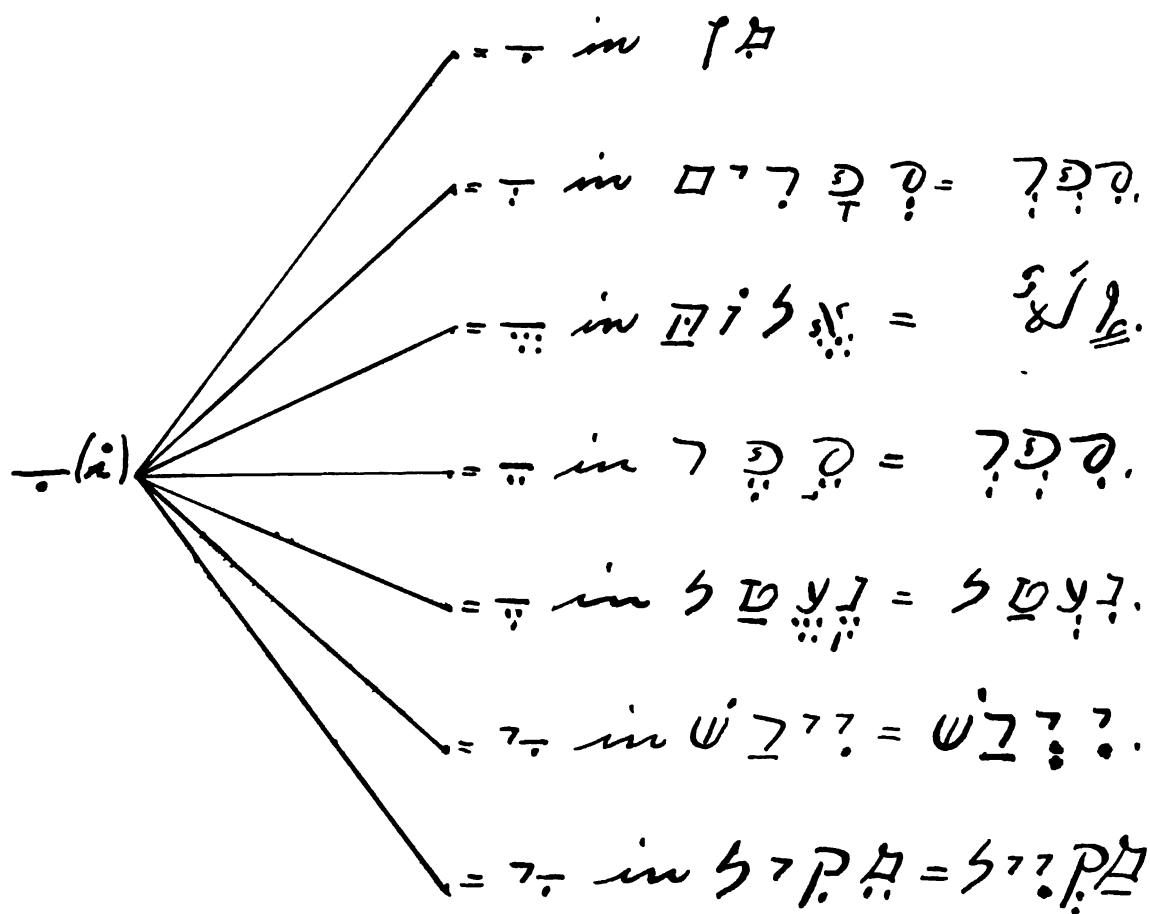
As has been shown before there are three original short vowels i.e. ä , i , and ü .

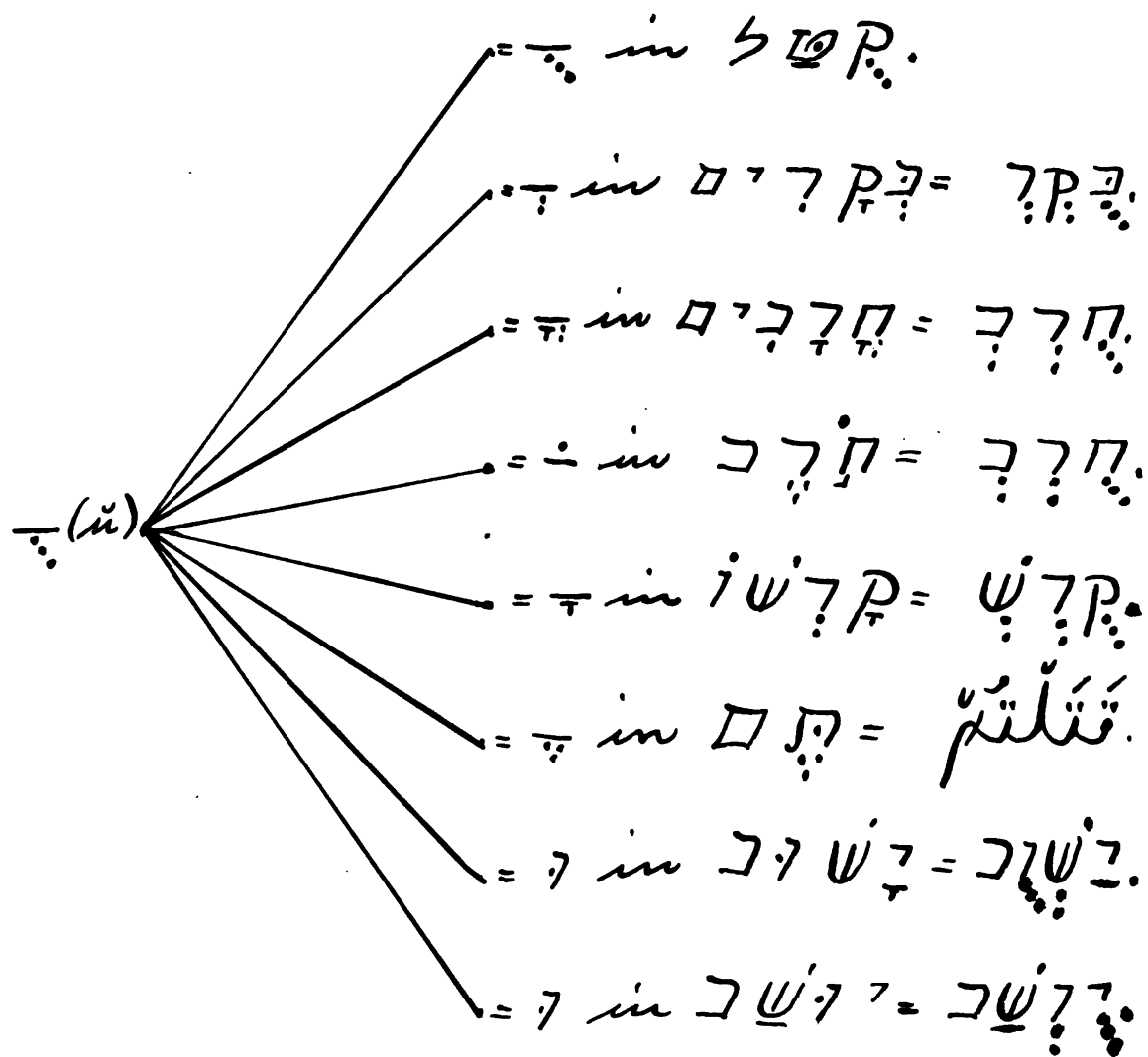
The Arabic has these same three short vowels i.e. ـَ (ä), ـِ (i), and ـُ (ü), but they are not subject to so many changes as the Hebrew.

The only step worthy of mention is the full writing i.e. יָ , וּ , and יִ .

From the above nineteen changes it may be shown that all of these different vowels and modifications come from three original short vowels as will be seen in the following diagrams:-









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